

# The Brandon Mail.

VO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

No. 36

OUR LARGE STORES ARE

## FILLED!

With Piles of new and Beautiful Goods in  
Dress Goods, Mantelings,  
Silks, Millinery,  
Fur Goods, Flannels.

Blankets &amp;c.

## IN OUR MENS' DEPT.

The Stock is complete with

New Fall Suits for Men and Boys.

Overcoats, Fur Coats,

Pea Jackets, Shirts, Etc.,

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

Grand Value in this Line.

Call and See Us.

Greatest Stock.

Lowest Prices.

# PAISLEY, MILLER & CARSCADEN.

### LEGAL.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Rosedale Avenue, Brandon.  
Money to loan on improved farm property.  
F. G. A. Henderson, H. E. Henderson.

### MEDICAL.

**DR. SPENCER,**  
(M. D., C. M., Univ. McGill, Montreal.)  
Member of the College of Physicians and  
Surgeons, Quebec and Manitoba.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,  
TENTH ST., NEXT THE SCHOOL HOUSE,  
BRANDON.

**DR. L. M. MORE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.  
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.  
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.  
Office and Residence, Corns & Stewart's Block,  
Cor. 9th and Rosser Brandon.

### DENTAL.

**S. W. McINNES, D.D.S.**  
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.  
Successor to F. E. DOERING, DENTIST.  
Office—Corner 9th Street and Rosser Avenue.  
Gua for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Teeth inserted without plates. Office always open.



**John Dickson, D.D.S.**  
DENTIST.

Over FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.  
ENTRANCE ON ROSSE AVENUE.

ANÆSTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR  
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Auction Sale!

AT THE  
**BRANDON REPOSITORY,**  
Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1888.

41 Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,  
Poultry, Rolling Stock and  
Implements of every  
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday  
of every month.  
Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood  
for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.  
CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.  
A note of good Working Oxen and Horses will  
be sold.

## Drawing and Painting.

MRS. HUNTER, graduate of the Ontario School  
of Art will receive pupils in all branches.  
Portraits Executed in Oil or Water Colors  
—OR—  
CRAYONS.

For terms apply at the  
MAIL BOOKSTORE,  
Next the Post Office.  
Oct. 4th, 1888.

Cheap reading at the MAIL  
Bookstore.

## City Council.

Monday, October 1st.  
Present: Mayor Fraser, Alds. Halpin,  
Coldwell, McKelvie, A. Kelly, Russell and  
T. E. Kelly.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From treasurer giving his monthly statement:

| Receipts.              | Expenditure.         |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Balance, \$583.56      | Finance, \$185.29    |
| Taxes, 1886, 107.68    | Board Works, 135.40  |
| Taxes, 1887, 169.22    | License & Fe, 151.16 |
| License & fees, 859.45 | F. W. & L., 107.86   |
| Interest, 286.45       |                      |
| Tax sale, 122.65       | Total, \$79.71       |
| Old number, 5.00       |                      |
| Mm. Com'n, 612.40      |                      |

Filed, 2,776.44

From W. H. Gaske and others re large  
drain on 11th street, asking that a box drain  
be put in and then filled in with earth. Re-  
ferred to Board of Works.

BOARD OF WORKS.

That account of Wilson & Co. be referred  
back for certification.

| E. H. Brownlee, \$15.00  |  |
|--|--|
| E. J. Barclay, 115.70  |  |
| T. E. Kelly, 8.00  |  |
| John Strutt, 3.00  |  |
| Peter Warcup, 36.75  |  |
| Recommended that the tender of Wm.<br>Kidd of \$35 for grading on 6th street be ac-<br>cepted. |  |

That Mr. Brownlee be asked to make of  
the cost of fixing 14th and 15th street bridges.  
That balance of amount of \$250 one water  
can be paid. Report adopted.

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHT.

| F. McLean, 24.05            |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Firemen's pay sheet, 137.50 |  |
| Hose Co., 100.08            |  |

That communication of Maywood Bros.  
be referred to council. Report adopted.

LICENSE, HEALTH AND POLICE.

| F. McLean, 2.25       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Earl & Faucett, 54.50 |  |
| L. Stockton, 27.00    |  |
| Wilson & Co., 60      |  |
| G. T. Emery, 37.00    |  |

That communication of Earl & Faucett re  
damages on 1st street bridge. Referred to  
city solicitor.

That account of A. C. Douglass be referred  
back to be certified.

That resignation of Geo. Cobb be accept-  
ed.

That post office account be not paid until  
proper arrangements have been made.

That communication of Mrs. Quinn be re-  
ferred to council.

| R. N. Cole, 25.00       |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Chief Duncan, 11.00     |  |
| Hospital account, 63.10 |  |

That the appointment of a police man be  
referred to council. Report adopted.

FINANCE & ASSESSMENT.

| Times office, 5.00         |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| P. C. Patterson, 50.00     |  |
| Telephone, 15.00           |  |
| Official Pay Sheet, 394.14 |  |

Report adopted.

Report of special committee re lumber for  
concessions rejecting it on account of it being  
of inferior quality and not cut right. After  
considerable discussion it was referred to  
Board of Works.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Coldwell wanted to know if some  
lamps could be lit on streets near the churches  
on Sunday evening. Referred to Fire &  
Light Com.

Ald. T. D. Kelly wanted to know when  
the city scales would be removed to the hall.  
Ald. McKelvie said that men were at work  
moving them.

Ald. T. E. Kelly asked for instructions to  
buy a carload of soft and hard coal. Referred  
to order of motions.

Ald. Halpin made a complaint about an  
open cellar on 13th street.

MOTIONS.

Coldwell—Halpin—re Mrs. Quinn's com-  
munication. That the agent of the R. & C. block  
be instructed to remove closets at side  
of Quinn's shop as they are a public nuisance.  
Carried.

Halpin—McKelvie—That Mr. Conroy be  
appointed police constable and health inspec-  
tor for the city.

A. Kelly—Russell—in amendment—That  
G. W. Moore be appointed police constable  
and health inspector for this city. Carried.

After a hot discussion a vote was taken  
which resulted in a tie. The Mayor declared  
the amendment carried.

Russell—A. Kelly—That chairman of F.  
W. & L. committee be instructed to purchase  
from Maywood Bros. one carload of hard and  
one carload of soft coal. Carried.

Coldwell—Halpin—That sidewalk on east  
side of 13th street be placed on the west side.  
Carried.

Council adjourned.

## City and Vicinity.

Preserving Pears by the pail at Cassels, 11.

Preserving Plums, Pears, Grapes, Peaches  
etc., will arrive every week from Ontario to  
G. & D. Cassels, leave your order and get  
them delivered fresh.

Mr. Brownlee is new in Rapid City survey-  
ing a school section into town lots.

The western teachers Association are to  
meet in this city on the 5th inst. an excellent  
programme is in preparation on.

Wm. Evans, a county libelster enriched the  
city treasury by a couple of dollars at the re-  
quest of R. M. Todd, on Monday.

We understand Mr. McKillop, for a long  
time in the employ of Messrs. Wilson &  
Synth, is going to open a store in Rapid  
City.

Last Saturday's express from the east was  
the largest that has passed through this place  
for some time. A large number on board  
were bound for the coast.

Winnipeg has but one elevator and that  
was sold under the hammer the other day.  
It is not a great pity that Winnipeg has not  
three or four more railways to handle the  
grain grown in the vicinity.

The local company organizing to light  
Brandon with electricity is meeting with  
excellent success in the canvass, and enough  
stock has been subscribed to warrant the  
pushing of the undertaking.

The people of the Portage say the Salvation  
army is the biggest nuisance they have about  
them, and they are trying to get rid of them.  
In estimating the size of their nuisance  
they must have overlooked the measurement  
of Joe Martin.

The Montreal Stockholder says:—  
The estimate of the wheat yield in Manitoba  
and Assiniboia is 17,000,000 bushels, of which  
15,000,000 bushels are the surplus for ship-  
ment, 11,000,000 bushels are perfect condi-  
tion, 4,000,000 more or less damaged.

Mr. J. B. Smith offers \$100 in prizes at  
the Brandon fall show for the best colts from  
Bravery, Rory O'Moore, and Lord Hadow,  
distributed in this way: \$20 for the first;  
\$17, 2nd; \$15, 3rd; \$12, 4th; \$10, 5th;  
\$8, 6th; \$7, 7th; \$5, 8th; \$3, 9th; \$3,  
10th.

It appears our Fire Water and Light Com.  
are to consider the propriety of putting our  
street lamps again in use. We hope some-  
thing will be done for the credit of the place.  
Economy is commendable, but there is no use  
for false economy. A very few dollars would  
do all that is required to serve the necessary  
interests.

Mr. Seybourne has secured the county  
agency for a churn power that is a novel in  
its way. It is a machine something after the  
make of a shingle horse, if any of our readers  
have ever seen the like, and in which the  
weight of the operator and a little foot opera-  
tion are all that is necessary to do a heavy  
churning. The price is but \$5, and it ought  
to fall into general favor with the farmers.

Mr. R. Burden, the scientific bill poster of  
Winnipeg, was in the city last week in his  
usual holiday attire, billing the Campbell Co.

In posting one bill he had to climb up a pile  
of boxes and barrels, and in doing so he fell  
and rolled down. A lady seeing his escapade  
from a distant window screamed out: "The  
burden of my heart rolled away, rolled away."

Mr. R. J. Dickinson presented a petition  
to the license board praying for a license for  
the Queen's and signed by nearly half the  
ratepayers of the city, and that has been  
unopposed, and the Grit retained in the Farmers'  
Home.

It now remains to be seen what  
action will be taken with the Edie House and  
the Brunswick, when justice appears to have  
no bearing on the case.

It has been repeatedly urged that Brandon  
should have an opera house, and again on  
Monday evening, Mr. Frank Campbell,  
manager of the dramatic company, at present  
holding the boards here, said he hoped some  
of the citizens would put their heads and  
purces together for that purpose, and that he  
would guarantee to leave it for at least three  
years. A city the size of Brandon should  
have an opera house, and were it not for the  
mere fact of the threatened raise in flour we  
would go into the scheme ourselves, but,  
however, we hope to see others putting their  
best foot foremost in the matter.

The action of the council in refusing the  
application of Mr. Conroy for the position of  
policeman, was not commendable to say the  
least of it. Our opinion is Mr. Conroy would  
make an efficient official, but if Mayor Fraser  
and his support at the Board thought other-  
wise, it was their duty to ask for applications  
from the city, to see if some good home man  
could not have been got in preference to an  
outsider. Mr. Kelly's nominee from Ont.  
may be a good solid Grit, but so long as there  
were home Grits available, even one of them  
should have had the preference over an out-  
sider.

It appears that the bull and the locomotive  
met in Brandon Grit politics, and the chasm  
is now uncrossed. A few days ago it was said  
in the Grit print that Martin McDonald was  
to be ousted from the registrarship and that  
Mr. Burns was to receive the appointment.

As Mr. Burns has now we understand "made  
other arrangements" the deal is declared off  
for a time. It appears that like a locomotive  
Mr. Sifton was championing Mr. Burns for  
the position and Mr. Smart like the bull had  
taken up the cause of Mr. R. B. Cumming.

Both of the forces got into combat, and as  
neither would take the switch, the game is  
considered a draw for the present, and Mr.  
McDonald is to remain undisturbed. It ap-  
pears that Greenway and Martin and railway  
buddies are giving the Grit wire pullers more  
concern at the present moment than the dis-  
missal of Tory officials.

Overcoats are now being reelected.

The Imperial Bank have had its signs re-  
painted.

Our merchants are making preparations for  
a heavy fall trade.

Aik Watson, who acted as policeman for  
a few nights, filled the clothes to perfection.

Oak Lake exhibition took place yesterday  
(Wednesday), of which further mention will be  
made next week.

New music, new novels, received this week  
at Cliffe's Bookstore. Remember we sell at  
publishers prices.

The Campbell dramatic company would  
greatly add to the enjoyment of Brandon audi-  
ences if they had a more efficient orchestra.

Send the MAIL to your friends. Let them  
see Brandon's improvements, and be convinced  
that ours is an active people, and are to stay.

During the week 4 trains, with 56 cars, of  
cattle have passed east from Medicine Hat  
for export to Great Britain. The cars con-  
tained about 20 head each.

A severe prairie fire has been raging near  
Kemnay for some days. It caught Saturday  
through sparks from a train. We have heard  
A. Campbell lost three stacks of hay and  
Mr. Poole two large stacks of wheat.

The Princess Opera Company, of Win-  
nipeg, have been playing before a good sized  
audience each evening in the rink. They  
have some very clever actors in the company.  
This evening "The Miners Trust" will be  
presented.

Complaints are being made, especially by  
the young men, about the darkness in the  
vicinity of the churches on Sunday evenings  
after the service, and they are asking the  
council to provide lamps. This is too bad,  
but it can easily be remedied without the aid  
of lamps. Let each young man look out for  
a red-headed girl.

Alec Graham, who works in Brandon during  
the winter, and runs his farm at Elkhorn in the  
summer, has been very unfortunate this sea-  
son. In the spring he had his buildings swept  
away by prairie fires, and the other day the  
whole of his crop, which was in stacks, was  
totally consumed by the same devouring ele-  
ment. He had 35 acres of wheat, which was  
untouched by frost, and should he have saved  
it, he would receive top market price for it.

Where is Cypher Smart these times with his  
big C. Ever since he succeeded in bribing  
his way into office we have heard nothing of  
him. Is it not about time he gave the public  
his opinion on the bargain and sale of Green-  
way and Martin to the railway company?

By his silence he is a consenting party, and  
his consent, to such is hardly in keeping with  
the loud professions of public morality he has  
invariably made and that his friends have  
made for him. If again it is a fact he is cog-  
nizant of what has transpired and that he is  
holding his mouth for fear of the loss of his  
portfolio, the people would like to know it.

Come Cypher, give the public a bit of your  
able opinion on this subject one way or other.  
It is much more manly to join in the battle,  
and help kill the bear, than sink away now  
and endeavor to claim credit afterwards.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. J. M. Robinson, of the Portage, paid  
a short visit to the city this week.

—Mr. J. H. Bent left for St. Paul a few  
days ago to attend to his interests.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Woodworth and  
family, Mrs. J. H. Bent, and W. H. Johns-  
tons left for Vancouver, B. C., on Saturday  
last. The Captain shipped a carload of  
stock and household effects ahead of him.

—Mr. J. H. Brock, of Winnipeg, and the  
magistrates of the Loan Co. with which he is  
associated, were in the city last week and  
took a drive through the country to look after  
the prospects of the farmers.

—Mr. E. McDonald, of the Portage, was  
in the city last week in connection with the  
Manufacturers' insurance company of Canada,  
of which he is the N. W. superintendent.

Fall Shows.

Brandon, Oct. 17 and 18.  
Virden, Oct. 4 and 5.  
Carleton Place, Oct. 11 and 12.  
Austin, Oct. 6.  
Portage la Prairie, Oct. 10 and 11.  
Menota, Oct. 8.

MARKETS.

The markets for the fall trade are now open  
though products are not yet coming in at a  
very lively pace. The past week wheat came  
in at the rate of about 3, 00 bushels a day  
the price raising from 50 to 53 cents a bushel.

It is reasonable to believe the dollars will not  
keep it long on their hands at that figure.  
In fact it would be well for the farmers to  
rush in as fast as possible while such a  
price can be had, as there is no certainty it  
will remain at that. This years oats bring  
about 22 cents and there are not many coming  
in. Barley is nominal at 30 cents. Good  
potatoes can be sold at from 30 to 40 cents,  
and there are not many coming in. All  
other roots are in good demand with good  
prices, onions bring \$2 50. Good butter is  
worth 20 cents and very scarce; eggs bring  
15; beef, live, 2 1/2 to 3; pork 5; mutton  
4 1/2; chickens, dressed, are worth 10 to 22  
cents per lb; hides \$2 50. Cordwood run  
from 5 to \$6, and hay about the same price.

Department of Railways and Canada.

Mr. L. D. Dion, a prominent official of  
the above department, Ottawa, writes:—I  
am very glad to give you to-day the testimony  
that Nasal Balm has completely cured my  
catarrh, from which I suffered for nearly three  
years.







## THE FORTH BRIDGE.

A Wonderful Structure—Chief Engineer Gives Substantial Figures.

To Be Finished Next Year—Its Enormous Cost.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 10.—Hundreds of tourists have come to Scotland this summer on purpose to get a look at the great Forth bridge, now approaching completion. Eminent civil engineers, surveyors and bridge-builders from America have critically examined the ponderous structure in all its details and spent days watching the progress of the work. Naturally the Americans compared the architecture of the bridge with the great East River suspension bridge in New York, but the Forth bridge is a cantilever bridge, not a suspension bridge, and affords little scope for architectural ornamentation. Mr. Clark, a New York bridge-builder, mentioned the matter in his address before the Iron and Steel Institute here last week. "True," said Mr. Clark, "the bridge lacks ornament, either instructive or applied, but the same thing may be said of the Pyramids in Egypt. They need no ornament. Neither does the

vertical and horizontal bracing of the sides keeps them stiff against the effects of their own weight and wind respectively. The steel is delivered at the works in plates cut nearly to size, and as angle bars of various sizes and lengths. Plates which have to be bent or shaped are so treated at a red heat in hydraulic presses with molds of steel construction, and all edges are planed. The plates and bars, whether composing circular members or the booms of the girders, with all the required curves, etc., are, as a rule, assembled in their exact positions, and operated upon by drills of special construction, which, traversing their whole length, bore nearly all the holes required for the riveting. The timber used temporarily for the staging amounts to about 10,000 cubic feet in the case of the Queensferry and Fife piers, and rather more at Garvie, and the amount of steel used in connection with the bridge was about 2,000 tons in each of the former and 250 tons in the case of Garvie.

The engineers say that there seems to be no reason why the bridge should not be finished by October, 1893. The cost is difficult to ascertain, but it has been enormous. The work is paid for jointly by the prosperous eastern railways, who expect to obtain an indirect equivalent in a general improvement of traffic. The main thing is that the bridge will enable the east-coast lines to compete favorably with the west-coast lines for North of Scotland traffic.



THE FORTH BRIDGE.

Forth bridge. It is a structure of such a novel nature and so different from anything done before in bridge-building, that I am reluctant to give an opinion of it. Anybody looking at it will know that no wind can blow it down, no gale nor tornado upset it. When finished it will be one of the first pieces of architecture in the world. It combines and calls into requisition every resource which the progress of modern art has brought within reach of the engineer."

It is well-known to the average reader to comprehend the dimensions of a structure like the Forth bridge or the enormous mass of material put into it. Experts alone can understand the significance of them. Briefly, the bridge is more than a mile and a half long, and has a clear roadway of 150 feet, to allow passage for the largest ships. Its main feature will be the great cantilevers, each of them 680 feet long and united by 300 feet of girder. There are 53,000 tons of steel in the superstructure of the viaduct, and 140,000 cubic yards of masonry and concrete in the foundation and piers. For more technical details read the following report from the address of Mr. Cooper, resident engineer of the bridge to the Iron and Steel Institute:

"The total length of the viaduct will be 8,296 feet, or nearly one mile and five furlongs, and there are two spans of 1,710 feet, two of 680 feet, fifteen of 168 feet girders, four of 57 feet and three of 25 feet, being auxiliary arches. The clear roadway for navigation will not be less than 150 feet for 90 feet in the centre of the 1,710 feet spans. The extreme height of the sea-level is 361 feet above, and the extreme depth of the foundation 91 feet below the level of high water. There will be about 53,000 tons of steel in the superstructure of the viaduct, and about 140,000 cubic yards of masonry and concrete in the foundations and piers. The main piers, three in number, consist each of a group of four masonry columns, filled with granite, 40 feet in diameter at the top and 36 feet high, which rest either on the solid rock or on concrete carried down in most cases by means of caissons, of a maximum diameter of 70 feet, to the rock or boulder clay, which is of almost equal solidity. The stresses to be provided for are those arising from the weight of the structure itself, the rolling load, and wind, as well as from change of temperature. The rolling load has been taken as one ton per foot, run on each line of rails over the whole structure, or a train on each line consisting of sixty short coal trucks of fifteen tons each, hauled by two locomotives and ten tenders, weighing in the aggregate 142 tons. The wind pressure provided for is a pressure of fifty-six pounds per square foot, striking the whole or part of the exposed surface of the bridge at an angle with the horizon, the total amount on the main spans being estimated at nearly 8,000 tons."

The material throughout is open-heart or Siemens-Martin steel. That used for parts subject to tension is specified to withstand a tensile stress of 30 to 33 tons to the square inch, with an elongation in 8 inches of not less than 20 per cent; that subject to compression only a tensile stress of 34 to 37 tons per square inch, with an elongation in 8 inches of not less than 17 per cent. Strips of each class 1½ inches wide and bend cold round a 3½ inch diameter, which is double the thickness of the strip. The tensile strength of the rivet steel is 26 to 30 tons per square inch. The superstructure of the main span is made up of three enormous double cantilevers resting on the three piers before mentioned. Those on the three sides are about 1,345 feet, and that on the Garvie pier is 1,000 feet long. The deep water space into two channels of nearly equal width is 1,620 feet in length. The effective depth over the piers is 330 feet, and at the ends 35 feet. The centre portions of the two 1,700 foot spans on each side of the Garvie pier are formed by two lattice girders 350 feet in length and 60 feet deep in the centre and 37 feet deep at the ends. The compression members of the cantilevers are as a rule formed of tubes either circular in form or circular with flattened sides. The tension members are generally quadrangular in section. The booms at their corners take the strains, and the

## PRESBYTERIAN WORK.

In the Northwest—A Bright Record.

The synodical committee on home missions in Manitoba and the N.W. Territories met on Tuesday evening in Knox church and continued its deliberations until late last night. The committee consisted of Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of home missions; Rev. Dr. Bryce, H. M. Convent of Winnipeg presbytery; Rev. J. F. Ferguson, B. A., convener of Rock Lake presbytery; Rev. J. Todd, convener of Brandon Presbytery; Rev. S. J. Taylor, M. A., convener of Regina presbytery; Rev. J. C. Herdman, B. A., convener of Calgary presbytery, and Rev. Dr. King.

The first business was the revision of the half yearly accounts before transmission to the general assembly committee. With regard to students' work it was shown that the thirty or forty students employed throughout the territories had done noble work. One reported thirty new adherents, another nineteen, another seventeen, and so on. The students got \$10 a week for travelling expenses. About twenty of the students in the field were from Manitoba colleges, so that in travelling expenses alone the churches had saved \$1,300 or \$1,400 by reason of having these students in the field.

The return of the students to college renders necessary the providing of many additional laborers for the winter. The committee agreed to secure for Winnipeg presbytery three resident catechists and to supply seven congregations from Manitoba colleges; for Rock Lake presbytery, one ordained missionary and ten resident catechists; for Brandon presbytery, three ordained missionaries and eight resident catechists; for Regina presbytery, three ordained missionaries and four resident catechists; and for Calgary presbytery, three ordained missionaries.

At considerable expense the committee had procured a minister to preach in Garvie to the Kiltierney crofters and a missionary for the Scottish settlers along the M. & N. W. The experiment among the Icelanders was very successful, and a second missionary would be secured for this work. During the past summer three railway missionaries have been employed, one between Fort William and Rat Portage, another between Salt River and Calgary, and a third one on the Rocky mountain section. The central railway mission will be continued during the winter. Much good was accomplished.

## HALF-YEARLY CLAIMS.

The claims passed for the half year just closing are in round numbers as follows: for augmentation and home mission assistance to help the people to sustain ordinances:

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Winnipeg presbytery  | \$1,750 |
| Brandon presbytery   | 1,275   |
| Rock Lake presbytery | 1,375   |
| Regina presbytery    | 2,175   |
| Calgary presbytery   | 1,750   |

Following are the amounts spent on home missions in the Northwest, both among the Indians and for the support of Manitoba colleges:

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Home missions     | \$28,000 |
| Indian missions   | 17,000   |
| Manitoba colleges | 4,000    |
| Total             | \$49,000 |

## THEY WERE GENUINE.

These Alleged Papers of Frederick—A Professor is Arrested.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The National Gazette states that the recently published extracts from Frederick's diary have been compared with the text of the original, and have been found to agree with the original word for word.

HAMBURG, Sept. 30.—Prof. Godefriden returned here from Heligoland last evening, and was immediately arrested. He will be examined before a magistrate to-morrow. He is charged with furnishing the extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary which were recently published by the Deutsche Rundschau. He says he returned expressly to meet the charge.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Snow fell in England to-day.

## IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

Frances E. Willard Thinks it a Wonder it is Not.

To Make Sure of the Future, However, She Thinks Men and Women Should be Equal.

With all its faults, and it has many, I believe the present marriage system to be the greatest triumph of Christianity, and that it has created and conserves more happy homes than the world has ever before known. Any law that renders less binding the mutual, lifelong loyalty of one man and woman to each other, which is the central idea of every home, is an unmitigated curse to that man and woman, to that home, and to humanity. Around this union, which alone renders possible a pure society of permanent state, the law should build its stoutest safeguards, and upon this union the gospel should pronounce its most sacred benedictions. But, while I hold these truths to be self-evident, I believe that a constant evolution is going forward in the home as in every other place, and we have not then dreamed the good in store for those whom God for highest love hath made. In the nature of the case the most that even Christianity itself could do at first, though it is the strongest force ever let loose upon the planet, was to separate one man and woman from the common herd into each home, so that the woman remain chaste in grateful quietness, while the man stood at the door to defend its sacred shrine with fist and spear, to insist upon its rights of property, and to stand for it in the State.

Thus, under the conditions of a civilization crude and material, grew up that well worn maxim of the common law: "Husband and wife are one and that one is the husband." But this supreme power brought to the man supreme temptations. By the laws of mind he legislated first for himself and afterward for the physically weaker one within "his" home. The *Force Coercit* is not a character appropriate to our peaceful, homelike communities, although she may have been and doubtless was a necessary figure in the days when women were saved only as they were shut up in castles and when they were the booty chiefly sought in war.

## LET WOMAN HAVE A VOICE.

Today a woman may circumnavigate the world alone and yet be un molested. Twenty years ago when I was travelling in Palestine a lady of wealth made the trip, tending by herself and escorted only by a dragoon, as was our own party of men and three women. A recent book, the name of which I have forgotten, gives a piquant account of the journey made by a party of American ladies. I think in Africa, and nothing is more common than the European rambles of newly defiled collegians of the gentler sex. Our marriage laws and customs are changing, and these new conditions are to give, not to give the husband of the modern woman power to whip his wife, provided that the stick he uses must not be larger than his finger; to give him the right to will away her unborn child; to have control over her property; and in the state to make all the laws under which she is to live, to judge all her penalties, to try her before a jury of men, conduct her to prison under the care of men, cast the ballot for her, and in general hold her in the estate of a perpetual minor. It will not do to let the modern man determine the "age of consent," settle the penalties that men shall suffer whose indignities and outrages toward women are worse than death, and by his exclusive power to make all laws and choose all officers, judicial and executive, to have his own will in his own hands.

To continue this method is to make it as hard as possible for men to do right, and as easy as possible for them to do wrong, the magnificent possibilities of manly character being best prophesied from the fact that under such a system many men are as gracious and so good.

## THEY ARE ONE.

My theory of marriage in its relation to society would give this postulate: Husband and wife are one, and that is one—husband and wife. I believe they will never come to the heights of purity, of power and peace, for which they were designed in heaven, until this better law prevails. Two heads in council, and beside the hearth. Two in the tangled business of the world. Two in the liberal offices of life. Two plumed dropped to sound the alms of action. And the secrets of the mind.

Poets are prophets, and the greatest poet of our time has set the goal before us only to be gained.

When reign the world's great brides.

Quintus and Calpurnia.

One half the world for the wife—an undivided half for wife and husband. Consideration to mate them on the plane of mind, equal property rights to make her God's own free woman, not coerced into bondage for the sake of a support, or a bond-slave after she is married, who asks her master for the price of a paper pin and gives him back the change, or if a petted favorite, owing her lease of purse wholly to his will and never to her right: free to his honor and self-respecting way as a maiden perpetuo rather than marry a man whose deterioration through the alcohol and nicotine habits is a deadly menace to herself and the descendants and such a marriage must have involved—these are the outlooks of the future that shall make the marriage system, never since it became monogamic, an assured, a permanent, a paradisaical success.

## MAKE THEM TRULY EQUAL.

In that day the wife shall surrender at marriage no right not equally surrendered by the husband—not even her own name. With the text of the original, writer of France, says that it is so much easier, for obvious reasons, to trace ancestry along the mother's line, that historic records have inculpably suffered by the arbitrary Frenchman of her name. Probably the French have hit upon the best expedient; the union of the two. Thus I recall that in Paris the husband was with an accomplished lady whose maiden name was Parjon and whose husband's was Perro, her visiting-card bearing the inscription "Madame E. Parjon-Perro-Parjon." The growing custom, in this country at least, to give the

mother's name to a son or daughter indicates the increasing, though perhaps unconscious, recognition of woman as an equal partner in the marriage sacrament and compact. But the tendency, even among men of intelligence, to sign themselves, "John Jones, wife, child, and nurse," as we see it in the registers of fashionable hotels, is a frequent reminder of the pit from which wives are slowly being dug. The man who writes "Mr. John and Mrs. Jane Jones," may be regarded as well on the road to a successful evolution. The time will come when the mother's custody of children will constructively be preferred in law to that of the father on the ground that it is surer and more consonant with natural laws.

Last of all and chiefest, the magnum opus of Christianity and science, which is its handmaid, the wife will have undoubted custody of herself, and as in all the lower ranges of the animal creation, she will determine the frequency of the investiture of life with form. My library groans under accumulations of books written by men to teach women the measurable iniquity of arrested development in the genesis of a new life, but not one of these volumes contains the remotest suggestion that this responsibility should be at least equally divided between himself and herself. The untold horrors of this injustice dwarfs all others out of sight, and the most hopeless feature of it is the utter unconsciousness with which it is committed. But better days are dawning; the study by women of heredity and parental influences is flooding with light the Via Dolorosa of the past; the White Cross army with its equal standard of purity for men and women is moving to its rightful place of leadership among the hosts of men. I believe in national marriage laws, to divorce for one cause only, in legal separation on account of drunkenness, but I would guard the marriage tie by every guarantee that could make it at the top of society the most coveted estate of the largest nature and most endowed, rather than at the bottom the necessary refuge of the smallest nature and most dependent women. Besides all this, in the interest of men—i.e., that their incentives to the best life may be raised to the highest power—I would make women so independent of it that men who by bad habits and niggardly estates, whether physical, mental, or moral, were least adapted to help build a race of human-angels should in the facility with which they now enter its hollowed precincts reduced to the lowest minimum.

The utter imperviousness of some great men's minds to the sense of justice toward women is illustrated in the recent reply of Alexandre Damas to the question, "Is our present marriage system a failure?" He said the laws were quite liberal on the subject, and mentioned with gratification that of a seducer was not liable to punishment nor obliged to support the child that was so often born to him. Until God's laws are better understood and more reverently obeyed marriage will not reach its best. The present abnormal style of dress among women heavily mortgages the future of their husbands and their children. Add to this the utter recklessness of immortal consequences that characterizes the conduct of those married pairs, and only the everlasting tendency toward good that renders certain the existence and supremacy of a goodness that is invisible and explain so much skill and happiness as our reeling old world persists in holding.

## FRANCES E. WILLARD.

## CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

For the Internal Government of the Departments.

The following rules have been adopted by the Manitoba civil service board, have been approved by order-in-council, and are now in force.

1. All clerks, officials and servants of the government shall be in their respective offices from 9.30 until 5.30 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when their presence will be required from 9.30 until 1 o'clock. (The departmental offices will not be opened on Sundays, nor to the public on any statutory or public holiday). One hour will be allowed for luncheon, from 12.30 to 1.30 o'clock.

2. All departmental offices must be open to the public between the hours of 10 and 12.30 o'clock, and between the hours of 1.30 and 4 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when they will be open only between the hours of 10 and 12.30 o'clock.

3. Punctual attendance shall be imperative, and officers, clerks or messengers in the habit of arriving late or departing early, must be reported to the Minister.

4. The chief clerk in each department will be responsible to the Minister for the work of the general office. In addition the Minister, the chief clerk alone will give instructions to the other officers and clerks, and to the servants, who will respect and obey his orders.

5. No clerk shall absent himself from his office during office hours, nor visit the rooms of the other public departments during the regular office hours aforesaid, except on official business or by permission of the chief clerk or Minister. In cases of absence from the office by illness, a medical certificate shall be furnished if required.

6. On no consideration shall any of the clerks communicate to any person whatever, outside of the office, unless officially and in conformity to the exigency of the public service, the archives or other documents of the departments, or reveal any thing said or done by the head of the department, or any clerk, on pain of immediate dismissal.

7. No letter, or other matter, is to be mailed at the expense of the departments, unless the envelope or wrapper containing it bears the initials, personally affixed, of the Minister, or facsimile of the signature of the latter, a stamp of which will be kept by the chief clerk, who will be responsible for its being confined to matters sent out of official business. On no consideration whatever is it to be used for letters, etc., and by any other person.

8. Smoking in the rooms of the general offices of each department is strictly prohibited.

New C. F. R. Elevator.

The first story on the new C. F. R. Elevator at Port Arthur has been completed, and work is being rushed forward on the possible speed.

Not for Intrusive Eyes.  
"As you can only be a sister to me," he said, in broken tones, "will you let me kiss you good night?"  
She shyly said she would.  
Then he folded her in his strong arms and gently placing her head against his manly breast, he kissed her passionately.  
"Mr. Sampson," she said softly, "this is all so new to me, so—so different from what I thought it to be, that if you will give me a little time to think it over, I—may?"  
But let us withdraw from the sacred scene.  
—New York Sun.

Something Serious.  
Guest—Lightning struck our hotel this morning.  
Friend—Nothing serious, I hope?  
Guest—Yes, quite so.  
Friend—Indeed, how was it?  
Guest—Round me over an hour earlier than usual for breakfast.—Chicago Tribune

The Inventor of Volapuk.  
"Volapuk," they say, is a sort of a jumble of all other languages.  
"So I believe."  
"Who invented it, I wonder?"  
"A restaurant waiter, probably."—Lincoln Journal.

Advertisement for G. H. Campbell, General Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. The ad lists various shipping lines and services available through his agency.

Advertisement for G. H. Campbell, General Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. The ad lists various shipping lines and services available through his agency.

Advertisement for G. H. Campbell, General Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. The ad lists various shipping lines and services available through his agency.

Advertisement for G. H. Campbell, General Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. The ad lists various shipping lines and services available through his agency.

Advertisement for G. H. Campbell, General Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. The ad lists various shipping lines and services available through his agency.

Advertisement for G. H. Campbell, General Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. The ad lists various shipping lines and services available through his agency.

Advertisement for G. H. Campbell, General Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. The ad lists various shipping lines and services available through his agency.



## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1888.

## MISERIS SUCCULERE DISCO.

"I learn to succor the wretched." This is the language of the local Grit print, in its last issue, in dealing with the Local Government and the handling it is receiving from the Free Press.

The print says: "Its (the Free Press) columns, at the present moment are almost the only practicable vehicle whereby the Government can convey their views upon public questions to the people of the country." Knowing this to be the case, common fairness and decency should indicate that if the Free Press differed in opinion with the Government upon questions that are mooted at the present time it should express its differences of opinion in "moderate terms."

In our knowledge of journalism, the desire of all journals (the Sun excepted) is to treat all Governments justly, and we believe this is fairly the case in Manitoba. If, then, the record of the Local Government does not appear in print as the Grits would like it to appear, we ask upon whose shoulders must the blame be placed? That the Free Press has a large circulation, we readily admit, as it ought to have from the number of years it is in existence; but because it has that circulation, and there is none other like it in the province, is a very poor reason why its columns should be thrown open to a defence of the Government in any policy, much less one that is defenceless, which is what the Sun declares should be the case.

We are willing to say that in the main the press of any country (the Sun, of course, excepted) advocates what is best for that country; and if Greenway and Co. are receiving no favorable mention from any respectable paper in the province they should stop and ask themselves the question "Is our policy approved of by the people?" "Is our record one that honorable men can approve of?"

The contention of our confederate that because the Free Press has a large circulation that circulation should be at the disposal of the Government, and an advocate of their policy and a defender of their acts is a most peculiar one—an argument that the wretched must be secured no matter what the cause of their wretchedness. It is, of course, just what one might expect from a print of the obtuseness of the local Grits, but the average reader must look farther. During the last few years these leaders who are now anxiously on the tramp for a newspaper champion have cut a figure that is disgusting to any man of ordinary political sensibility, no matter what his politics.

(1) They declared no election enumerators should be appointed, that the election lists should be made out by municipal clerks, to avoid partisanship, and they on the first opportunity pass a bill appointing the greatest partisans for enumerators they could find in the province.

(2) They declare for the ballot so that officials may vote as their conscience dictates, after they secure the ballot they franchise officials for whose protection it

an act entitled the manhood condition that to vote residents of the and they wink on names have

mile over the cost of construction for "etc., etc." Of this way of doing business is their entire record made up, and then the local apologist censures the Free Press for not justifying their course merely because it has a large circulation.

To the public it must be apparent there is need for someone to "succor the wretched."

## THERE IS BEAUTY ALL AROUND, WHEN THERE IS LOVE AT HOME.

The Brandon Sun has the following: They remember that when the representatives were before the people last spring making election, among the thirty-eight Liberal candidates there was only one whose sins brought odium upon the party, only one who stood convicted of being a boodler, whose political opinions and newspaper influence were alike open for purchase by the highest bidder. Does the Free Press know who that candidate was?

Let there should be any haziness on the subject we say that it was the former representative of South Winnipeg, the man who has colossal effrontery to make insinuations against the Government about boodles.

"This talk of boodles comes well from the only convicted boodler in the Liberal party, the one man whose sins were so manifold, whose record was so black that decent people were disgusted and who was consequently ejected from the ranks of Government candidates. W. F. Laxton never forgave his former political friends for refusing to condone his guilt, and to-day his scheme of revenge is being developed in the columns of his newspaper. The plan is well conceived, the conspiracy to ruin Messrs. Greenway and Martin and substitute other men, who would be the plant tools of W. F. Laxton and Hugh Sutherland is well hatched. No element of treachery or bad faith is lacking. But, nevertheless, it will fail. The Liberal party of Manitoba composed of the majority of the intelligent men of both the old parties understand the political position too well to be tossed about by every wind of doctrine which the editors of Free Press to further the boodling schemes of its friends may choose to preach.

Now, let us see. In the fall of 1885, just two short years ago, Messrs. Peterson, Smart and all the rest of the head pushers of the Grit party in the west, which, of course, includes the controlling spirit of the Sun, considered Thomas Greenway a traitor to his former political friends and too unprincipled and corrupt to longer lead the Grit party in this province; and they went to the convention to dethrone him from the leadership of the party and replace him by a better man, and this man was W. F. Laxton. In turn again, we see in the foregoing from the artistic brush of the head pusher, aforesaid a clear, concise pen and ink sketch of the same Mr. Laxton. We now ask our readers one and all to pause, read and reflect. Mr. Laxton is said to be "the only boodler."

Who brought odium on the party in the late elections? and his political opinions and newspaper influence were alike open for purchase by the highest bidder." His "sins were so manifold and his record was so black that decent people were disgusted and he was consequently ejected from the ranks of a Government candidate," and yet with all this portrayal he is a superior man in point of ability, principle and integrity in the opinion of the local Grits, to their present premier else, of course, they would not have made the effort to substitute him for that premier. Then the only question for the average elector to ask himself is how black must the premier be, when he is more besmirched, and more entitled to political banishment than the character painted above. It is needless to say more on this subject, but simply to ask what "beauty must reign in the Grit party generally, when there is such love at home?"

## TES AND COMMENTS.

ling of the twenty branch will be The tenders of the eng.

We asked the Grit print a straight question some weeks ago about the "Hon." Mr. Sifton, in expectancy, and so far we have no reply. We wanted to know what the public had to say about the leaders of the Government, who broke faith with the member for North Brandon, on the muzzling Act, and caused him to stultify himself before his constituents. If that question is too hard, we would like to know what the Sun people think of Mr. Greenway, when Mr. Laxton, now declared to be the chief boodler of Manitoba in its columns, was thought a better man for the party leader two short years ago.

Cypher Smart at his meeting in the rink defended the large salary he was getting on the ground that he was going to dismiss all the clerks in his department and do the work himself, and that every cent of it was to be expended in Brandon. We have since found, however, he had John A. Macdonell, the defeated of Lorne, gazetted "chief clerk" in his Department, and it is now announced the Cypher member is removing bag and baggage to Winnipeg. The only part of his salary to be spent in future in the west will be that in the hands of farmer P. C. Mitchell, on the model farm to the south. Mr. Smart may be straight in Sunday School and give liberally to the church, but there is no one who can out lie him in politics.

Our Manitoba liquor law is a very nice one, view it as you may. We believe it limits the No. of hotel licenses in cities and towns according to population, just as if the liquor to be consumed in the country was to be consumed by the citizens of the cities and towns only, and then, according to population. This, it appears, is the measure of the Government's temperance principles and the manner in which they wish to have them observed. If, again, it is in the light of accommodation for the public that hotels are licensed, then the population of a place in itself has but little to do with the accommodation required. Take, for instance, the two places, Brandon and Portage la Prairie, and they are very nearly of equal population, and according to the law as it stands would be entitled to the same number of hotels, and yet any one who knows the two places must be fully aware, that from the extent of country tributary to Brandon there is 50% more public traffic to this city than to the Portage, and it requires half as much again hotel accommodation, as the latter place. If the Act is designed to curtail drinking it fails, for those who want liquor can get it as well with but seven hotels in a place as they can with ten. The Act then does not curtail drinking, neither does its enforcement meet the requirements of the travelling public; it is then but an ornament for admiration and ailing partisan ends. At present the Queens, the Brunswick and the Edie House are refused licenses, the No. allowed by the Act being made up without them; but the Grit Board had it in their power to discriminate between Conservative landlords and Grit landlords and the former suffered. Any one knows any one of the three houses we have named is at least as good a house as the Farmers' home, they have always been at least as well kept, and as much required to meet the demands of the public, yet the proprietor of the Farmers' Home is a Grit and those of the latter Conservatives, and, of course, the former is favored. We believe, in justice to Mr. Foster, it was his desire to have things somewhat different from what they are and fairer, but he was overruled by the other officials. We believe while liquor is allowed in the country drinking cannot be stopped, or its evil consequences prevented, but a Government may do something to diminish the traffic, and to our mind the most effectual way of accomplishing it is this: Compel all hotels seeking licenses to have certain accommodations, and grant licenses to all that have them; then enforce a rigid Act compelling the Houses to close at certain hours, to be conducted on certain principles, and have all liable to penalties falling to boys, to men under the influence, one after sale was forbidden by members of their families. all those who could not respectable principles to, and save the Government of doing it through principles.

## SON &amp; CO.

DEALERS IN

## Hardware STOVES

AND

## TINWARE

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE

## SMYTH BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

## Stoves and Tinware,

Cutlery, Granite Ware,

Lamps, Chimneys,

Wringers, Ice Cream Freezers,

Refrigerators, Water Coolers,

## Coal and Machine

Tin and Galvanized Roofing and Eave-Troughing, Hot Air Furnaces a Specialty.

Rosser Avenue

Brandon.

## RAY &amp; CURTISS,

Eight Street, Brandon.

## FLOUR AND FEED STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

## DIFFERENT BRANDS OF OAT MEAL.

Large stock RAPID CITY FLOUR constantly on hand sold cheap in Job Lots for Cash. Small Profits and Quick Returns.

Highest Cash Price Paid for all Kinds of Grain.

RAY &amp; CURTISS.

## ROSE &amp; CO., CHEMISTS &amp; DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

## A Full Line of

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,

TOILET ARTICLES, &amp;c,

## COMPETENT DISPENSER

On Hand Day and Night.

Orders for Brandon Nurseries Night.

## Prevention and Cure.

YOU ARE STRONG AND HEALTHY

Be glad of it, and show your wisdom by supplying your system with strong nourishment, that will not only satisfy your hunger, but which will enrich your blood and build up every part of your body—BRAIN, BONE AND MUSCLE—and fortify you against the attacks of disease.

IF YOU ARE SICK

Your case demands food that in the smallest bulk contains powerful nutritive that can be easily digested by the weakest stomach. And the food that will supply both these demands is

## JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The Great Strength Giver.

## Farmers and Threshers Take Notice.

USE NONE BUT

## MCCOLL'S LARDINE OIL!

Unequalled in lubricating qualities and guaranteed not to gum. Beware of cheapness handling inferior Oil.

Extra Cylinder No. 1 Engine Lard Oils, Challenge and Eureka Machine, Bolt cutting, Harness Oil and Axle Grease always in stock.

Sold by JOHNSON & Co. and WILSON & Co. only, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Beware of other dealers selling this Oil.

MCCOLL Bros. &amp; Co., Sole Manufacturers, Toronto.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

## The Mail.



HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Aches, Rhythmic Pains and Weakness, Stomach, Lungs, Nerves and Pain relieved in one minute by the Gait, and Pain Relieving. The only pain killing Powder, 25 cents.

With or without Denison's Indemnity Pat. &amp;c.















